$1002021 \bullet 0000000 \ M = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square \square \square \square} \ \alpha \in M_{\square} \ \beta \in N_{\square \square \square} \ | \ \alpha \vdash \beta \models n_{\square \square \square \square} \ f(x) = 0\}_{\square \square \square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square \square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square \square} \ \alpha \in M_{\square} \ \beta \in N_{\square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square} \ A = \{\alpha \mid f(\alpha) = 0\}_{\square} \ N = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) = 0\}_{\square} \ A = \{\beta \mid g(\beta) =$ 

 $\bigcirc \mathcal{G}(x) \bigcirc \square \text{``} P_{\square \square \square \square \square \square} \text{``} P_{\square \square \square \square \square} \text{``} P_{\square \square \square} P_{\square \square \square} \text{``} P_{\square \square \square} P_{\square \square} P_{\square \square} P_{\square \square} P_{\square \square} P_{\square \square} P_{\square \square} P_{\square} P_{$ 

 $A_{\square} \stackrel{(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{4}{e})}{=} \qquad B_{\square} \stackrel{(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{4}{e})}{=} \qquad C_{\square} \stackrel{(\frac{4}{e}, \frac{2}{e})}{=} \qquad D_{\square} \stackrel{(\frac{4}{e}, \frac{2}{e})}{=}$ 

 $\int f(x) = 3^{2-x} - 1 = 0_{000} X = 2_0$ 

 $f(x) = 3^{2-x} - 1_{0} g(x) = x^{2} - ae^{x}_{00} u_{100000}$ 

 $|x - 2| < 1_{\square \square \square} 1 < x < 3_{\square}$ 

 $h(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \prod_{i=1}^{n} h(x) = \frac{2x - x^2}{e^x} \prod_{i=1}^{n} x \in (1,3)$ 

 $0 \le 1 < X < 2 \le h(X) > 0 \le h(X) \le 0$ 

2 < x < 3 h(x) < 0 h(x)

 $\therefore H(x)_{max} = h_{\square 2\square} = \frac{4}{e} \prod_{\square 1\square} = \frac{1}{e} \prod_{\square 3\square} = \frac{9}{e} \prod_{\square 3\square} = \frac{9}$ 

 $\therefore 00 \stackrel{a}{=} 000000 \stackrel{(\frac{1}{e} \frac{4}{e'}]}{} 1$ 

 $R_{\rm c}=1+rT_{\rm condomination}$   $R_{\rm c}=3.28_{\rm c}$   $T=6_{\rm condomination}$   $T=6_{\rm condomination}$   $T=6_{\rm condomination}$   $T=6_{\rm condomination}$   $T=6_{\rm condomination}$ 

A[] 1.2 [] B[] 1.8 [] C[] 2.5 [] D[] 3.5 []
$$R_{0} = 3.28 [T = 6] R_{0} = 1 + rT_{0} = 0.38 [T = 0.38] \cdot I(t) = e^{-30t} [T = 0.38]$$

$$0.38t = \ln 2_{000} t = \frac{\ln 2}{0.38} \approx 1.8$$

#### 

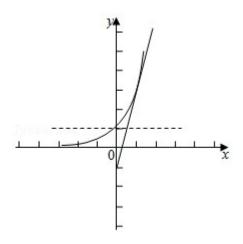
 $3002021 \, 0 \cdot 0000000000 \, f(x) = e^x - ax^2 + 2ax_0000000 \, a_000000 \, ($ 

$$A\square^{(\mathcal{C}^{+\infty})} \qquad \qquad B\square^{(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2}\square^{+\infty})} \qquad \qquad C\square^{(\mathcal{C}^{-1}\square^{+\infty})} \qquad \qquad D\square^{(\frac{\mathcal{C}^{-1}}{2}\square^{+\infty})}$$

$$000000 f(x) = e^{x} - ax^{2} + 2ax_{0} : f(x) = e^{x} - 2ax + 2a_{0}$$

$$y = e^{x}$$
  $y = 2a(x-1)$  0000 2 0000

0000 
$$y = e^x$$
  $y = 2a(x-1)$  00000000



$$2a = e^{-1}$$
  $a = \frac{e^{-1}}{2}$   $y = 2e^{-1}$   $y = e^{-1}$ 

 $\Box\Box\Box D\Box$ 

#### 

$$B_{\square}^{(0,\frac{1}{3})}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square}^{(0,\frac{1}{3})} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\square}^{(1,+\infty)} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{D}_{\square}^{(\frac{1}{3}_{\square}^{+\infty})}$$

 $\mathcal{G}(x) = \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x) \cup \mathcal{G}(x) \cup \mathcal{G}(x)$ 

$$g(-\vec{x}) + g(\vec{x}) = h(-\vec{x} + \sqrt{\vec{x}^2 + 1}) + h(\vec{x} + \sqrt{\vec{x}^2 + 1}) = h(\vec{x}^2 + 1 - \vec{x}^2) = h(\vec{x} - 1) = 0$$

00 <sup>g(x)</sup> 00000

$$0 = a > 0 = h(x) = ax^{2} - x^{2} + 4a = h(x) = 3ax^{2} - 2x = 0$$

00000 <sup>f(x)</sup> 000000000

$$0 \quad 4a > 0 \quad 4a - \frac{4}{27a^{2}} < 0 \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{3}$$

 $y = \frac{b}{|x| - c} (c > 0, b > 0)$ 

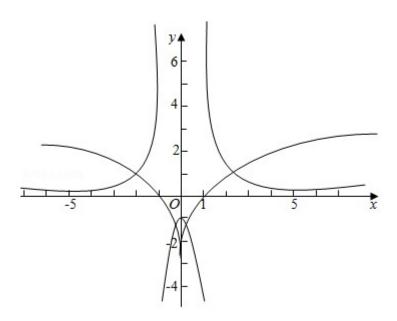
$$y = \frac{b}{|x| - c} (c > 0, b > 0)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{|x| - 1}$$

$$f(x) = a^{x^{i} + x+1} (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$c=1$$
  $b=1$   $0$  "000"  $y=\log_a |x|$  00000000 4 00

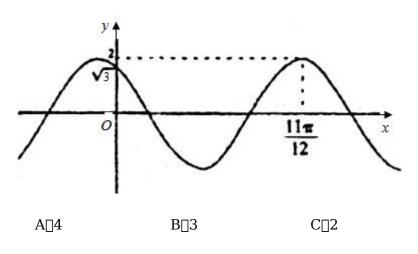
 $\Box\Box\Box$   $C\Box$ 



0000 y = g(x) 000000000

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

 $\textcircled{2} \ \square \ \mathcal{G}^{(\lambda)} \ \square \square \square \square \square \square \square ^{\mathcal{T}} \ \square$ 



 $D \square 1$ 

$$0000000000 f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi)(\omega > 0 \bigcirc 0 < \varphi < \pi)$$

$$T = \frac{2\tau}{\omega} > \frac{11\tau}{12} \underbrace{\phantom{\frac{11\tau}{12}}}_{00} \frac{3}{4}T < \frac{11\tau}{12} \underbrace{\phantom{\frac{11\tau}{12}}}_{0} \therefore \omega \in (\frac{18}{11}, \frac{24}{11})$$

$${\color{red} \square}^{(0,\sqrt{3})} {\color{red} \square \square \square \square \square} 2 {\rm sin} \varphi = \sqrt{3} {\color{red} \square}$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \bigsqcup_{0} \omega \cdot \frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\tau + \frac{\pi}{2} \bigsqcup_{0} k \in \mathbb{Z}_{000} \omega = \frac{2}{11} + \frac{24k}{11} \bigsqcup_{000000} \omega \in (\frac{18}{11} \bigsqcup_{0} \frac{24}{11})$$

$$\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \square A \square \square$$

$$\omega \cdot \frac{11\tau}{12} + \frac{2\tau}{3} = 2k\tau + \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ if } k \in \mathbb{Z}_{000} \quad \omega = -\frac{2}{11} + \frac{24k}{11} \text{ if } k \in \mathbb{Z}_{000}$$

$$\omega = 1_{000} \omega = 2_{00000} \omega \in (\frac{18}{11}, \frac{24}{11}) \qquad f(x) = 2\sin(2x + \frac{2\tau}{3})$$

$$y = g(x) = 2\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2\tau}{2} = \pi$$

 $\Box\Box\Box$   $C\Box$ 

 $= A\sin(\omega X + \varphi) = A\sin(\omega X + \varphi) = 0$ 

#### 

 $7002021 \bullet 000000000 \stackrel{M=\{1_{020}3\}_{0}}{} N=\{1_{02030}4\}_{00000} \stackrel{f:M\to N_{000}}{} A(1_{0}f_{010})_{0} \stackrel{B(2_{0}f_{020})}{} B(2_{0}f_{020})_{0} \stackrel{A(1_{0}f_{010})}{} B(2_{0}f_{020})_{0} \stackrel{A(1_{0}f_{01$ 

 $)_{\square} C(3_{\square} f_{\square 3\square})_{\square} \triangle ABC_{\square \square \square \square \square \square} D_{\square \square} DA + DC = yDB(y \in R)_{\square \square \square \square \square \square \square} f(x)_{\square} ( )$ 

A□6 □

B<sub>□</sub>10 <sub>□</sub>

C[]12 []

D□16 □

$$f_{010} = f_{030} = 2_0 f_{020} = 1_{030400000}$$

$$f_{010} = f_{030} = 3_0 f_{020} = 2_{010400000}$$

$$f_{[1]} = f_{[3]} = 4_{[1]} f_{[2]} = 2_{[3]} 1_{[1]}$$

000000000 f(x) 0 12 00

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi C\Pi$ 

# aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaf(x) aaaa

$$[f(a_3)]^2 - a_1 a_3 = ($$
 )

 $A \square 0$ 

$$\mathbf{B} \Box \overline{\mathbf{16}}^{\pi^2}$$
  $\mathbf{C} \Box \overline{\mathbf{8}}^{\pi^2}$ 

$$C\Pi^{\frac{1}{8}\pi^{i}}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \Box \frac{13}{16} \pi^2$$

 $\int f(x) = 2x - \cos x$ 

$$\therefore f(a_1) + f(a_2) + \dots + f(a_5) = 2(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_5) - (\cos a_1 + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_2 + \dots + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_i + \cos a_5) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\cos a_5) \prod_{i=1$$

$$\{a_n\}_{0000} = \frac{\pi}{8}_{000000}$$

$$\therefore a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_5 = 5a_5$$

$$\cos a_1 + \cos a_2 + \cdots + \cos a_n$$

$$=(\cos a_1 + \cos a_2) + (\cos a_2 + \cos a_4) + \cos a_3$$

$$= [\cos(a_3 - \frac{\pi}{8} \times 2) + \cos(a_3 + \frac{\pi}{8} \times 2)] + [\cos(a_3 - \frac{\pi}{8}) + \cos(a_3 + \frac{\pi}{8})] + \cos a_3$$

$$= 2\cos a_3 \log \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\cos a_3 \log (-\frac{\pi}{8}) + \cos a_3 = \cos a_3 (1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\cos a_{s} = 0 \quad a_{s} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$[f(a_3)]^2 - a_1 a_3 = \pi^2 - (\frac{\pi}{2} - 2)\frac{\pi}{8})0\frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{13}{16}\pi^2$$

 $\Box\Box$   $D\Box$ 

 $_{f 0}$   $_{f$ 

oo 21 oo oo oo oo 1 o 2 o 1 o 1 oo oo oo oo 1211 o $^{-1}$ oo oo oo  $^{A}$ oo oo o $^{A}$ o

 $3013011130311301321130 \cdots 0 \xrightarrow{A_{000}} \xrightarrow{n_{000}} \xrightarrow{a_{n_0}} \xrightarrow{A_{000}} \xrightarrow{n_{000}} \xrightarrow{b_{n_000}} \xrightarrow{j_0} \xrightarrow{j \in [2_0 9]} \xrightarrow{0} \xrightarrow{c_n} = a_n - b_n \mid_{000} \{c_n\}$ 

 $\log n_{\rm coo}(m_{\rm coo})$ 

$$\mathbf{A} \square^{2n|i-j|} \qquad \mathbf{B} \square^{n(i+j)} \qquad \mathbf{C} \square^{n|i-j|} \qquad \mathbf{D} \square^{\frac{1}{2}|i-j|}$$

$$B \sqcap^{D(j+j)}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \square^{n|i-j|}$$

$$D \prod_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} |\vec{i} - \vec{j}|$$

$$b_1 = j_{\square} b_2 = 1 j_{\square} b_3 = 111 j_{\square} b_4 = 311 j_{\square} \dots D_n = \dots J_{\square}$$

# $_{\square\square}\,{}^{C}{}_{\square}$

#### 

 $10002021 \, \Box \bullet 0000000 \, a = 4 \ln 5^{\mathsf{T}} \, \Box \, b = 5 \ln 4^{\mathsf{T}} \, \Box \, c = 5 \ln 4^{\mathsf{T}} \, \Box \, a \Box \, b \Box \, c \, 000000 \, ($ 

 $A \square a < b < c$   $B \square b < c < a$ 

 $C \square b < a < c$   $D \square c < b < a$ 

 $f(x) = \frac{\ln X}{X}(X \cdot A) \qquad f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln X}{X^2}$ 

 $0000 f(x) (e^{+\infty}) 000000$ 

$$\frac{\pi \ln A}{4} > \frac{\pi \ln 5}{5} \quad \text{a.s. } 5 \ln A^{\tau} > 4 \ln 5^{\tau} \quad \text{a.s. } b > a_{\square}$$

$$\frac{ln\pi}{\pi} > \frac{ln4}{4} \underset{\square \dots \pi^4}{\dots} > 4^{\pi} \underset{\square \dots 5ln\pi^4}{\dots} > 5ln4^{\pi} \underset{\square \dots C> D_{\square}}{\dots}$$

∴ a< b< c

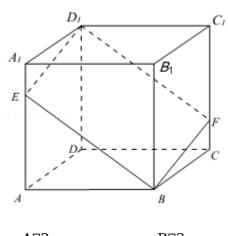
 $\Box\Box\Box A\Box$ 

#### 

(1) 000 *BFQE* 00000000

 $\ \, \text{3 on} \, \, ^{BFQE} \text{consists} \, ^{BQD} \text{c}$ 

(5) 000 <sup>R</sup> - BFD <sup>E</sup>000000



A $\square$ 2 B $\square$ 3 C $\square$ 4 D $\square$ 5

and  $^{BE//QF}$  and  $^{BFQE}$  and  $^{OOO}$ 

 $00 \xrightarrow{BFQE} 000000 \xrightarrow{BE\perp} QE_{000} \xrightarrow{BE\perp} QE_{000} \xrightarrow{BE\perp} QE_{00} \xrightarrow{AQE_{00}} AQE_{00} \xrightarrow{AQE_{00}} AQE_{00}$ 

 $E_{\square}A_{\square\square\square\square\square}$   $^{BFQ}E_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square}$   $^{@\square\square\square}$ 

 $\operatorname{BFQE}_{\operatorname{BBQQ}} B \operatorname{BQQ}_{\operatorname{BQ}}$ 

 $\ \, \square^{D_iF} \square DC \square \square \square M \square \square M \in D_iF \square M \in DC \square \square D_iF \square \square M \in DC \square \square M \cap DC \square M \cap$ 

 $\underset{\square}{\square} M \in \underset{\square}{\square} BFQE_{\square} M \in \underset{\square}{\square} ABCD_{\square} B \in \underset{\square}{\square} BFQE_{\square} B \in \underset{\square}{\square} ABCD_{\square}$ 

 $00BM_0BN_{0000}BFD_1E_{000}ABCD_{000000}B_0M_0N_{000000}@000$ 

 $\bigcup_{\square\square} V_{\mathbb{R}^{\perp} \cdot \mathbb{BED}_{\mathbb{C}^{F}}} = V_{\mathbb{R}^{\perp} \cdot \mathbb{BE}_{\mathbb{C}^{D}_{1}}} + V_{\mathbb{R}^{\perp} \cdot \mathbb{BE}_{\mathbb{C}^{D}_{1}}} \bigcap_{\square} CC_{1} //A4 //\bigcap_{\square\square} B\mathbb{R}D_{1} \bigcap_{\square} CC_{1} //A_{2} //\bigcap_{\square} B\mathbb{R}D_{2} \bigcap_{\square} CC_{2} //A_{3} //\bigcap_{\square} B\mathbb{R}D_{2} \bigcap_{\square} CC_{2} //\bigcap_{\square} B\mathbb{R}D_{2} \bigcap_{\square} B\mathbb{$ 

00000 *R* - *BEQF* 

 $\square\square\square \ ^{C}\square$ 

ooooooo f(x)o Dooooo  $\Psi$  mooooo

- ②  $f(x) = 3^x$
- $\exists f(x) = \log_3 X_{\square}$
- $f(x) = \tan x$

 $A \square 1$ 

B<u>□</u>2

C<u></u>3

 $D \square 4$ 

00000000 f(x)  $D_{00000} \Psi_{m000000}$ 

$$f(x) = 3x_{000000} X \in R_{000} X_2 \in R_{0000} 3x_1 + 3x_2 = m_{000} X_2 = \frac{m \cdot 3x_1}{3} = m_{000} X_2 = m_{000}$$

$$\int f(x) = 3^{x} \int f(x) = 3^{x} + 3^{x_{2}} = I \int f(x) dx + 3^{x_{2}}$$

$$\int f(x) = \log_3^x \max_{0 \le 1 \le m} X_1 \in (0, +\infty) \log_3^x + \log_3^x + \log_3^x = m \sum_{0 \le 1 \le m} X_2 = \frac{3^m}{X_1} \sum_{0 \le 1 \le m} X_2 = \frac{3^m}{2^m}$$

$$\int f(x) = \tan x$$

 $\texttt{130000}^{\Psi_{m}}$ 

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi B\Pi$ 

$$\mathbf{A} = 2\sqrt{2} - 1 \quad \lambda = 2$$

$$C \square^{\lambda = -2}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{\square}^{\lambda} < -4 \underset{\square}{\wedge} \lambda = -2\sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$=AC+\lambda(AB-AC)$$

$$= AC + \lambda CB$$

$$\square AD = AC + CD_{\square}$$

$$\therefore \lambda CB = CD_{\square}$$

$$\square D_{\square} \Delta ABC_{\square} BC_{\square \square \square \square \square \square \square}$$

$$= 0 X_{000} 2\sin^2 x - (\lambda + 1)\sin x + 1 = 0 (0 2\pi) 000000$$

$$00^{2t} - (\lambda + 1)t + 1 = 0_{0}(-1,1)_{000000}$$

$$\therefore [2-(\lambda+1)+1][2+(\lambda+1)+1]<0 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \triangle=0 \\ -1<\frac{\lambda+1}{4}<1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}_{\square\square}\lambda < -4{}_{\square}\lambda > 2{}_{\square\square})_{\square}\lambda = -1-2\sqrt{2}{}_{\square}\lambda = -1+2\sqrt{2}({}_{\square})_{\square}$$

$$...\lambda < -4 \square \lambda = -1 - 2\sqrt{2} \square$$

 $\square\square\square\,D_\square$ 

#### 

 $\begin{array}{c} \left\{2x - y - 6, 0 \\ x - y + 2..0 \end{array}\right. \\ \left\{x - y + 2..0 \right. \\ \left\{x - y + 2..0 \right. \\ \left(x - y + 2..0 \right)\right\} \\ \left(x - y + 2..0 \right. \\ \left(x - y + 2..0 \right) \\$ 

$$OM \cdot ON_{00000} \mathbf{400} \stackrel{5}{\overset{a}{a}} + \frac{1}{\overset{b}{b}}_{00000} ( )$$

$$A \square \frac{25}{6}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \square^{\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$D \sqcap 4$$

 $OM \cdot ON = ax + by$ 

$$Z = ax + by_{00} Z_{00000} 400$$

#### 

$$y = -\frac{a}{b}X + \frac{Z}{b} = -\frac{a}{b}X + \frac{Z}{b} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x - y - 6 = 0 \\ x - y + 2 = 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x = 8 \\ y = 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Box^{A(8,10)}\Box$$

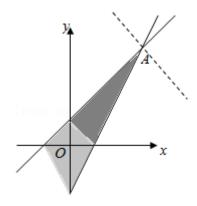
$$\frac{a}{5} + \frac{b}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{5}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = (\frac{5}{a} + \frac{1}{b})(\frac{a}{5} + \frac{b}{4}) = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5b}{4a} + \frac{a}{5b} + \frac{5}{4} + 2\sqrt{\frac{5b}{4a} \cdot \frac{a}{5b}} = \frac{5}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{5b}{4a} = \frac{a}{5b_{00}} 4\vec{a} = 25\vec{b}_{00000} 2a = 5\vec{b}_{00000}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \underbrace{\phantom{\frac{9}{4}}}_{00000} \frac{9}{4} \underbrace{\phantom{\frac{9}{4}}}_{0}$$

 $\square\square\square\,B_\square$ 



$$f(x) = In(|x|+1)$$

 $A \square$ 

$$f(x) = x^1$$

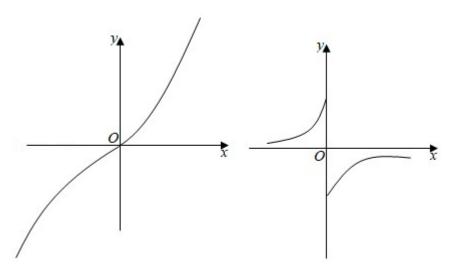
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x(x.0) \\ -x^2 + 2x(x<0) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{x}, (x < 0) \\ 0, (x = 0) \\ -(\frac{1}{2})^{x}, (x > 0) \end{cases}$$

*B*:  $f(x) = x^{-1}(x \neq 0)$ 

 $C: f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x \cdot x \cdot 0 \\ -x^2 + 2x \cdot x < 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$D: f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x, x < 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \\ -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x, x > 0 \end{cases}$$



# 0000000000 R0000000000

 $000 C_{0}$ 

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{[\frac{41}{12}_{\square}\frac{15}{4})}$$

$$_{\rm B\Box}^{(\frac{49}{12}_{\Box}\frac{23}{4}]}$$

$$C_{\square}^{(\frac{41}{12}_{\square}\frac{15}{4}]}$$

 $f(x) = 2\cos^2(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{12}) - \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$=2\times\frac{\cos(2\omega X-\frac{\pi}{6})+1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$=\cos(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log^{\mathit{X} \in [0_{\square}^{\pi}]_{\square}}$$

$$y = \cos(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6})$$
  $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

# $0000 \, f(x) \, 0 [0 \, 0 \, \pi] \, 000 \, 7 \, 0000 \,$

$$y = \cos(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6})$$
  $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\frac{20\pi}{3}$$
,,  $2\omega x$ -  $\frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{22\pi}{3}$ 

$$\frac{41}{12}$$
"  $\omega < \frac{15}{4}$ 

 $000A_{0}$ 

#### 

 $17002021 \, \, 0 \bullet 0000000 \, \, ^{X}0000 \, \, ^{DX^{2}} \, - \, \, a_{X^{-}} \, \, ^{1} > 0 (m > 0) \, 000000 \, \, ^{(} \, \, )$ 

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{\{X\mid X<-1}_{\square}^{X>\frac{1}{4}\}} \mathbf{B}_{\square}^{R}$$

$$C = \{x \mid -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{3}{2}\}$$
  $D = \emptyset$ 

$$\therefore \triangle = (-a)^2 - 4mi(-1) = a^2 + 4m > 0$$

 $\square \square \square \stackrel{X_1}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{X_2}{\square} \square \stackrel{X_1}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{X_2}{\longrightarrow} \square$ 

 $X_{0000} mx^2 - ax - 1 > 0 (m > 0)_{0000}$ 

 $\{X \mid X \leq X_1 \mid X \geq X_2\}$ 

 $00000000000 A_{\square}$ 

 $000A_0$ 

#### 

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{[-\frac{3}{2},-\frac{2}{3}] \cup [-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{2}]}$$

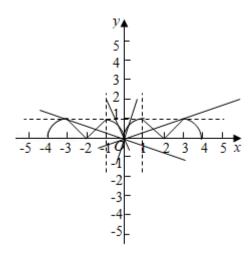
$$\mathsf{C} \mathsf{\Pi}^{(-\frac{3}{2},-\frac{2}{3}] \bigcup [-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square}^{\left(-\right.\frac{3}{2},-\left.\frac{2}{3}\right)\bigcup\left(-\left.\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{2}\right)\right.}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \cap [-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{2}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}]$$

 $0 = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 2x_0, & x_1 \\ 2 - x_1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ 

aaaaaaaaaaaaaa $^{\mathcal{Y}}$ aaaaaaaaa $^{4}$ a



$$-\frac{1}{3} < t < \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} < t < -\frac{2}{3}$$

 $\square\square\square$   $B\square$ 

### 

$$f(2019) = ($$
 )

consider f(x+1) = f(-x+1) s.t. f(x+2) = f(-x) s.t.

 $\therefore f(x+2) = f(-x) = -f(x)$ 

f(x+4) = f(x+2) = f(x)

# 000 <sup>f(x)</sup> 0000 40

$$f(0) = 0$$

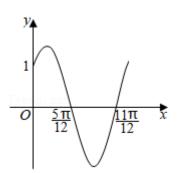
$$f(0) = a - 1 = 0$$

 $\lim_{x \to a} x \in [0_{\square} 1]_{\square \square} f(x) = e^{x} - 1_{\square}$ 

$$\therefore \textit{ ff}(2019) = (4 \times 505 - 1) = \textit{ ff}(-1) = - (e - 1) = 1 - e_{\square}$$

 $000 C_{0}$ 

#### 



**A**00000002τ

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

 $\mathbf{B} \square \omega = 2$ 

$$\mathbf{D}_{\square}^{A=\frac{3}{2}}$$

 $T = 2(\frac{11\tau}{12} - \frac{5\tau}{12}) = \pi \omega = \frac{2\tau}{T} = 2$ 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{5\tau}{12} - 0\right) \lim_{n \to \infty} A\sin(2 \times \frac{5\tau}{12} + \varphi) = 0 \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{5\tau}{6} + \varphi\right) = 0$$

$$0<\varphi<\frac{\pi}{2} \bmod \frac{5\pi}{6}<\frac{5\pi}{6}+\varphi<\frac{4\pi}{3} \bmod \frac{5\pi}{6}+\varphi=\pi \bmod \varphi=\frac{\pi}{6} \bmod \varphi$$

$$ABB_{|A|}=n_{\square\square}\,m_{\square}\,n_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square}(\qquad)$$

$$A \square \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 B $\Box$ 

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

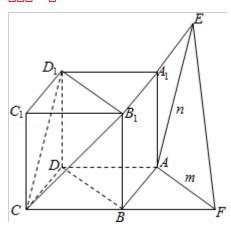
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

 $000000000\alpha // 00 CB_1D_1 \alpha \cap 00 ABCD = m_0 \alpha \cap 00 AB4B = n_0$ 

 $000 \ n / / CD_1 \ m / / R_1 D_1 \ \Delta \ CR_1 D_1 \ 0000000 \ m \ n_0 \ 0000000 \ \angle \ CD_1 R_1 = 60^\circ \ D_1 \ D_2 \ D_2 \ D_3 \ D_4 \ D_4 \ D_4 \ D_5 \ D_5 \ D_6 \ D_6 \ D_6 \ D_7 \ D_8 \ D_8$ 

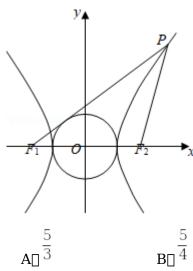
$$\begin{smallmatrix} m_0 & n_{0000000000} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0$$

### $\Box\Box\Box$ $A\Box$



#### 

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2_{0000} | PF_2 | | F_1F_2 |_{0000000000} e_0$$
 ( )



$$\mathsf{C}_{\square}^{\frac{17}{15}}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{\square}^{\frac{17}{16}}$$

 $000000000 PF_{100} \vec{X} + \vec{y}^2 = \vec{a}^2_{0000} M_0$ 

$$\square \mid OM \models a_{\square} OM \perp PF_{\square}$$

$${}_{\square} PF_{1}{}_{\square\square\square} N_{\square\square\square} NF_{2}{}_{\square}$$

$$\bigcap |PF_2| \boxminus |FF_2| = 2c_{\bigcirc \bigcirc} NF_2 \perp PF_1 \bigcap |NP| \boxminus NF_1 \bigcap_{\bigcirc} NF_2 \cap PF_2 \cap P$$

$$\square | \mathcal{N}_{2} | = 2 | \mathcal{O}M | = 2a_{\square}$$

$$|NP| = \sqrt{4\vec{c} - 4\vec{a}} = 2b_{\square}$$

 $|PF_1| - |PF_2| = 2a_0$ 

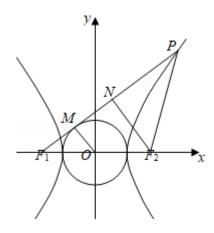
$$04b-2c=2a_{00}2b=c+a_{0}$$

$$4\mathcal{B} = (c+a)^2 \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{4} \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{4} \\ \mathbf{4} \\ \mathbf{6} \\ \mathbf{6} \\ \mathbf{7} \\ \mathbf{7} \\ \mathbf{6} \\ \mathbf{7} \\ \mathbf{7}$$

$$4(c-a) = c + a_{\square \square} 3c = 5a_{\square}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\,\,\square\square\square\,\,A_\square$$



 $23002021 \bullet 0001000 \ f(x) \ 0^{(-\infty,+\infty)} \ 000000000000 \ f_{010} = -1_{0000} \ -1_{,,} \ f(x-2)_{,,} \ 1_{0} \ x_{0000000} \ (0)$ 

[-2 2] **A**[ [ [-1 1] B[] [] [0 4] C[ [ [1 3] D[ [

 $\ \, \square \ \, f_{\square \square \square} = -1_{\square \square} \ \, f(-1) = 1_{\square}$ 

 $\text{ on } f(x) = (-\infty, +\infty) = -1, \ f(x-2), \ 1 = -1$ 

 $\therefore \ f_{\boxed{1}\boxed{n},"} \ f(x\text{--}2),, \ f(\text{--}1)_{\boxed{n}}$ 

∴- 1,, *x*- 2,, 1

 $\log x \in [1_{\square}^{3]}$ 

 $\square\square\square\,D_\square$ 

#### 

000000 ( )

 $\begin{array}{c|c} (-\infty & -1) \bigcup (0 & 1) \\ A \square & \square & \square \end{array}$ 

(-1 0) ∪ (0 1) C□ □ □  $\begin{bmatrix} (-1 & 0) \bigcup (1 & +\infty) \\ B & & \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $\begin{array}{ccc} (-\infty & -1) \bigcup (1 & +\infty) \\ D & & & \end{array}$ 

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{X} \bigcup_{x \in X} g'(x) = \frac{Xf'(x) - f(x)}{X^2}$$

$$\therefore_{\square} X > 0_{\square\square} \mathcal{G}(X) > 0_{\square}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{X} (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore g(-x) = \frac{f(-x)}{-x} = \frac{-f(x)}{-x} = \frac{f(x)}{x} = g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$
  $(-\infty,0)$ 

$$\begin{cases} X > 0 & \begin{cases} X < 0 \\ g(x) > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} X < 0 & \begin{cases} X > 0 \\ g(x) < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} X > 0 & \begin{cases} X < 0 \\ g(x) > g(1) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\square X > 1 \square - 1 < X < 0 \square$$

$$\therefore \ \, 0 \ \, f(x) > 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, (-1_0 \ \, 0) \cup (1_0 + \infty) \ \, 0$$

 $\square\square\square \ B\square$ 

#### 

$$2 \square 3 \square^{4} \square^{Y = \{3} \square 4 \square^{5\}} \square \square^{|(X - Y) \bigcup (Y - X)| = (} )$$

$$000000^{1} \quad X \! = \! \{ \! 1_{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}} \! 2_{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}} \! Y \! = \! \{ \! 3_{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}} \! 2_{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}} \! B \}_{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}}$$

$$\therefore X \text{-} Y \text{=} \{1_{\square} 2\}_{\square} Y \text{-} X \text{=} \{5\}_{\square}$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi A\Pi$ 

#### 

$$10 \times lg \frac{X}{1 \times 10^{12}} = 140$$

$$10 \times lg \frac{X_2}{1 \times 10^{-12}} = 60 X_2 = 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{X}{X_{2}} = \frac{10^{6}}{10^{6}} = 10^{6}$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi B\Pi$ 

#### 

27 \[ \text{2021} \] \cdot \[ \text{0} \] \[ \left[ \frac{1}{2} \] \] \[ \frac{1}{2} \] \[ \frac{1}{2

$$f(e^{x}-x)...f(nm-m^{2})_{0000}m_{00000}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$C \Box^{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\operatorname{D}_{\square}^{e}$$

000000000  $f(x) = \log_a(a^{2x} + 2a^2) - X_{000000000}$ 

 $\int f(x) = \log_a(\vec{a}^{x} + 2\vec{a}^{x}) - X = \log_a(\vec{a}^{x} + 2\vec{a}^{x}) - \log_a \vec{a}^{x} = \log_a(\vec{a}^{x} + 2\vec{a}^{x} + 2\vec{a}^{x}) - \log_a \vec{a}^{x} = \log_a(\vec{a}^{x} + 2\vec{a}^{x} + 2\vec{a}^{x})$ 

$$\mathbf{con}(2\mathbf{a}^2 - 1)\mathbf{a}^{2x} = 2\mathbf{a}^2 - 1_{\mathbf{c}}$$

$$002\vec{a} - 1 = 0000 \quad a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad a = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad 0$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = log_{\sqrt{2}}[(\sqrt{2})^x + (\sqrt{2})^{-x}]$$

0000000000 
$$f(x) = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\ \, \square\square \, \mathcal{C}^{x} - X.0 \, \square \, \, \overrightarrow{m} - Inm.1 \, \square$$

$$\square e^{x}$$
 -  $X_{n}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{m}$  -  $lnm_{\square\square\square}$ 

$$g(m) = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \infty) = 0$$

 $00^{\,m.\,1}000^{\,m}00000\,10$ 

 $\Box\Box\Box$   $A\Box$ 

 $^{[0}{}_{0}\,{}^{t)}\,{}_{0000000000000}\,{}^{t}{}_{000}\,{}^{(}\,\,\,\,\,)$ 

$$A \sqcap \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{B}\Box^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$C \square \frac{2\tau}{3}$$

$$\mathrm{D}\Pi^{\mathcal{I}}$$

 $f(x) = A\cos(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = A\cos(-\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ 

$$= A\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\omega X + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = A\sin\left(\omega X + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{T}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0 < \omega, 3$$

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \omega \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\square}$$

$$\prod \omega = 2 + 6k_{\prod} k \in Z_{\prod}$$

$$0 2t + \frac{\pi}{6} ... \frac{3\tau}{2} 0 0 t .. \frac{2\tau}{3} 0$$

DODODO CDDODO

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi CD\Pi$ 

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square} \qquad \qquad \square \square \square$$

$$B_{\square}^{2\tau} = f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$
  $(0,\pi)$   $0$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(x) & (-\pi,\pi) \\ D & & & \square & 2 & \square & \square \end{array}$$

## 0000000000000 $R_{\rm D}$

$$\bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{C}} f(x) = e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x) + e^{x}(\cos x + \sin x)$$

$$\bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{C}} f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = e^{\frac{\pi}{6}}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) + e^{\frac{\pi}{6}}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) > 0$$

$$\bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{C}} f(x) = e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x) + e^{x}(\cos x + \sin x)$$

# 00 <sup>6</sup> 00000000 C000

$$D D f(x) = (e^{x} + e^{x}) \cos x - (e^{x} - e^{x}) \sin x = 0$$

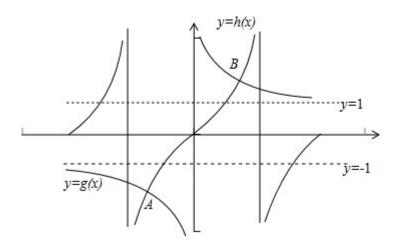
$$g(x) = \frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x} \left[ (x \neq 0) \right]$$

$$h(x) = \tan x \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int \frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}}_{\text{con}} > 1 \underbrace{\int g(x) < 0}_{\text{con}} g(x) < 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{con}} e^x + e^x > |e^x - e^x| > 0 \underbrace{\int g(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x + e^x}{e^x - e^x}\right)^2}_{\text{c$$

$$(-\infty,0)_{\square} (0,+\infty)_{\square\square\square\square\square} X > 0_{\square\square\square} X \rightarrow 0^{+}_{\square\square} e^{x} - e^{x} \rightarrow 0^{+}_{\square\square\square\square} \frac{e^{x} + e^{x}}{e^{x} - e^{x}} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \square\square X \rightarrow +\infty \\ \square\square e^{y} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \square$$

000000 
$$f(\mathbf{x})$$
 0  $(-\pi,\pi)$  000000000  $D$ 000

 $\square\square\square$  AD  $\square$ 

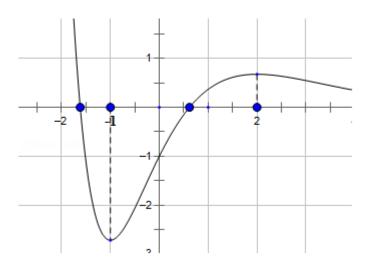


A000 00000000

 $\operatorname{Dod}^{X \in [t_{\square}^{+\infty})} \operatorname{d}^{f(x)}_{mn} = \frac{5}{\vec{e}} \operatorname{d}^{t_{\square}} t_{\square \square \square \square \square} 2$ 

 $f(x) = \frac{-X^2 + X + 2}{e^x} \prod_{x = 0} f(x) = 0 \prod_{x = -1} X = 2 \prod_{x = 0} X = 0$ 

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \infty \int_{0$ 



0000000  $^{ABC}$ 00000  $^{D}$ 000

#### 

0000 ( )



A000000000000040

$$h = -60\cos(\frac{\pi}{15}t) + 68$$
BDDD  $t = -60\cos(\frac{\pi}{15}t) + 68$ 
CDD  $t = t = -60\cos(\frac{\pi}{15}t) + 68$ 
DDD  $t = -60\cos(\frac{\pi}{15}t) + 68$ 
DDD  $t = -60\cos(\frac{\pi}{15}t) + 68$ 

0000000000000128-  $120 = 8_{00}$ ) 000  $A_{000}$ 

# oo Boooo Qoooooooooo Xoooooooo

$$0 t = 0$$

$$t=15_{000000000} \pi_{000000} T=30_{000000} \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{15_{00000000}}$$

## aaaaaaaaaaahaaaataaaaaaaaa

$$h = 60\sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}) + 68 = -60\cos(\frac{\pi}{15}t) + 68(t.0)$$

# on $C_{00}$ $t_0$ $t_2$ on a substitute of $t_1$ $t_2$ on a substitute of $t_2$ $t_3$ $t_4$ $t_5$ $t_6$ $t_7$

 $t + t_{2000030000} C_{000}$ 

$$D_0 = -60\cos(\frac{\pi}{15}t) + 68(t.0) = 0, \ \frac{\pi}{15}t, \ \pi = 0, \ t, \ 15 = \pi, \ \frac{\pi}{15}t, \ 30 = 15, \ t, \ 30$$

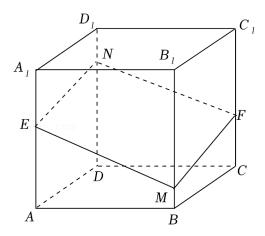
$$_{\square}h(t)_{\square}t\in [0_{\square}15]_{\square\square\square\square\square}t\in [15_{\square}20]_{\square\square\square\square\square}$$

$${}_{\square}h = 90{}_{\square}{}^{[0}{}_{\square}{}^{20]}{}_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square} D_{\square\square\square}$$

 $\square\square\square \ ^{BC}\square$ 

#### 

$$DD_{1} = M_{1} N_{1} = M_{2} M_{3} M_{4} = M_{4} M_{5} M_{$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{MENF} \bot & \text{BDD} B_1 \\ \text{A} \square \square & \square \end{array}$$

BOOOD MENF

Cooo 
$$^{M\!E\!N\!F}$$
 0000000 [4  $^{4}\sqrt{2}$ ]

000000000  $A_{000}$   $EF_{0}$   $AC_{0}$   $BD_{0}$   $RD_{0}$ 

0000000000 
$$AC \perp 00^{BDQB}_{0}$$

$$\therefore EF//AC_{\square} \therefore EF \bot_{\square\square} BDQB_{\square}$$

$$\square EF \subset \square MENF$$

$$\triangle_{00}$$
 MENF $\perp_{00}$  BDD( $R_{0000}$   $A_{000}$ 

$$0000~B_{0000}~A_{000}~EF\bot~MN_{0}$$

$$\therefore 000 MENF 0000 \frac{1}{2} |MN| EF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |MN|$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} M_1 & N_{0000} & BR_1 & DR_{100000} & |MV|_{00000} & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$$

 $\therefore$  000  $M\!E\!N\!F$  00000000 10000 B

oooo  $^{C}$ ooooooooo  $^{EM//NF}$   $^{O}$   $^{EN//MF}$ 

 $\therefore$  000  $M\!E\!N\!F$  0000

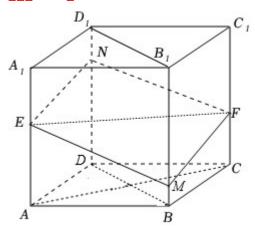
$$\therefore 000 MENF_{00} L(x) = 4 | EM| = 4\sqrt{1^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - x)^2}$$

$$D; \, V_{\text{C}_1 \cdot \text{MENF}} = V_{\text{C}_1 \cdot \text{MEN}} + V_{\text{C}_1 \cdot \text{MFN}} = 2 \, V_{\text{C}_1 \cdot \text{MFN}}$$

$$=2V_{N^{\perp}QNP}=2\times\frac{1}{3}\times S_{\Delta QNP}\times D_{1}C_{1}$$

$$=2\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times1\times1=\frac{1}{6}$$

### $\square\square\square$ ABD



 $\bigcirc OM_n \cdot ON_n + 2OP_n^{\ 2} = 0 \\ (n \in N^*) \bigcirc OM_n \bigcirc N_n \bigcirc OM_n \cap I : \sqrt{3}X + y + n^2 + n = 0 \\ OM_n \cdot ON_n + 2OP_n^{\ 2} = 0 \\ OM_n \cap I : \sqrt{3}X + y + n^2 + n = 0 \\ OM_n \cap I : \sqrt{3}X + y + n = 0 \\ OM_n \cap I : \sqrt{3}X$ 

$$A_{000} \stackrel{OM_{_{n}}}{=} 000 \stackrel{ON_{_{n}}}{=} 0000 \stackrel{120^{\circ}}{=} 0000$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square} \mid OP_{\scriptscriptstyle n} \mid = n$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\square}^{\mathbf{a}_{n}} = \mathbf{n}^{2} + 2\mathbf{n}$$

$$D_n = \frac{a_n}{n+2} \left\{ \frac{2^{b_n}}{(2^{b_n}-1)(2^{b_n+1}-1)} \right\} n - 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}-1}$$

 $00000000 \stackrel{P_n}{=} M_n \stackrel{N_n}{=} N_n$ 

$$OP_n = \frac{1}{2}(OM_n + ON_n)$$

$$OM_n \cdot ON_n + \frac{1}{2}(OM_n + ON_n)^2 = 0$$

 $\prod_{n}\vec{n^{2}}\cos\angle M_{n}ON_{n}+\vec{n^{2}}+\vec{n^{2}}\cos\angle M_{n}ON_{n}=0$ 

$$\cos \angle M_n O N_n = -\frac{1}{2} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \angle M_n O N_n = 120^{\circ} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{n+1} O N_n = 120^{\circ}$$

$$|OP_n| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(OM_n + ON_n)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}[\vec{n} + \vec{n} + 2\vec{n} \times (-\frac{1}{2})]} = \frac{1}{2}n$$

$$|OP_n| = \frac{1}{2} n P_n |P_n| X^2 + y^2 = \frac{n^2}{4} |P_n|$$

# 

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{n^{2}}{4} \underbrace{000}_{(0,0)} \underbrace{\sqrt{3}x + y + n^{2} + n}_{=0} = 0 \underbrace{000}_{=000} d = \underbrace{\frac{|n(n+1)|}{\sqrt{3+1}}}_{=000} = \underbrace{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}_{=000}$$

$$a_n = 2\left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right] = n^2 + 2n$$

$$D_n = \frac{a_n}{n+2} = \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n+2} = n$$

$$\frac{2^{b_n}}{(2^{b_n}-1)(2^{b_n+1}-1)} = \frac{2^n}{(2^n-1)(2^{n+1}-1)} = \frac{1}{2^n-1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2^3 - 1} + \frac{1}{2^3 - 1} - \frac{1}{2^4 - 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{m+1} - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{m+$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi ACD\Pi$ 

#### 

34002021 0 • 00000000000 50 0000  $\{a_{j_i}\}$  00000000

① 
$$a_i \in \{-1_{\Pi 0 \Pi}, 1\} i = 1_{\Pi}, 2 \dots 50_{\Pi}$$

$$2^{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_m} = 9$$

$$3^{101}$$
,  $(a_1 + 1)^2 + (a_2 + 1)^2 + \dots + (a_{50} + 1)^2$ ,  $111_{\Box}$ 

# $0000000 \stackrel{d_1}{=} \stackrel{d_2}{=} \dots \stackrel{d_\infty}{=} 000 \stackrel{S}{=} 000 00$

$$\frac{50 - s - 9}{2} + 9 = \frac{50 - s - 9}{2} = 0$$

101, 
$$s + 4(\frac{50 - s - 9}{2} + 9)$$
, 111

#### 

#### <u>\_\_\_6</u>

#### 

# 

$$\exists \ \square\square \ ^{\mathcal{Y}} \ | \ | \ \square\square \ 6 \ \square\square\square\square$$

$$(4)$$
  $| f(x) | = 3\sqrt{2}$   $| 6 | 0 | 0 |$ 

$$0 = 3x^2 - 5_{000} X > \sqrt{2}_{00} f(x) > 1 > 0_{0}$$

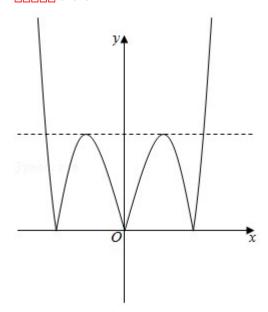
$$\therefore f(x) = (\sqrt{2} + \infty) = 0$$

$$\int f(x) = 0 \int X = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\int f(x) = 0 \quad X = 0 \quad X = \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore y \neq f(x)|_{00000} |f(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}})| = \frac{10\sqrt{15}}{9} > 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$|f(x)| = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot |6| \cdot$$



#### 

$$0000 = (0, \frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

 $00000003\vec{a} = \vec{c} - \vec{b}_{\square}$ 

 $\Box a = -b\cos C\Box$ 

 $\sin A = -\sin B \cos C_{\square}$ 

 $\prod \sin C \cos B + \cos C \sin B = -\sin B \cos C$ 

 $\prod \sin C \cos B = -2 \sin B \cos C$ 

 $\square$  tan A+ tan B+ tan C = tan A tan Btan C

$$\tan A = \frac{\tan B}{1 + 2\tan^2 B}$$

$$\tan A \tan B = \frac{\tan^2 B}{1 + 2\tan^2 B} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 B}} \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

#### 

$$00000 \angle APB = \angle BPC = \angle CPA = 120^{\circ} \cup 00^{\circ} P_{00000000000} P_{0} \triangle ABC_{0000000} AC \perp BC_{00} |PA| + |PB| = \lambda |PC|_{0} |PA| + |PB|_{0} |PA|_{0} + |PA|_{0} |PA|_{0} + |PA|_{0}$$

$$0000000 \mid PA \models m \mid PC \mid_{\square} \mid PB \models n \mid PC \mid_{\square} \mid PC \models X_{\square\square\square} m > 0_{\square} n > 0_{\square} X > 0_{\square}$$

$$|AC|^2 = X^2 + m^2 X^2 - 2m X^2 \cos 120^\circ = (m^2 + m + 1)X^2$$

$$|BC|^2 = \vec{x} + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} - 2\vec{n} \vec{x} \cos 120^\circ = (\vec{n} + \vec{n} + 1) \vec{x}_{\Box}$$

$$|AB|^2 = m^2 x^2 + n^2 x^2 - 2mnx^2 \cos 120^\circ$$

$$\square \square |AB|^2 = |CA|^2 + |CB|^2 \square$$

$$\prod m + n + 2 = mn$$

$$0 \quad m > 0 \quad n > 0 \quad m > 0 \quad 0$$

$$0 + n + 2, \frac{(m+n)^2}{4} = 0 = 1 + \sqrt{3} = 0 = 0$$

$$0 + 2, \frac{\lambda^2}{4} = 2\sqrt{3}, \lambda, 2 - 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

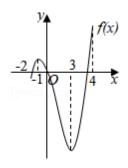
$$0000 m = n = 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$000000 f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3)$$

$$\therefore \exists x \in [-2_{\square} - 1) \cup (3_{\square} 6]_{\square} f(x) > 0_{\square} x \in (-1,3)_{\square} f(x) < 0_{\square}$$

$$f(x)_{0}[-2_{0}-1)_{0}[3_{0}6]_{0000000}(-1,3)_{0000000}$$

$$f(-2) = -\frac{2}{3} - m f(-1) = \frac{5}{3} - m f(3) = -9 - m f(6) = 18 - m$$



$$\frac{2}{3}$$
  $m$ ,  $0 < \frac{5}{3}$   $m$   $\frac{2}{3}$   $m < \frac{5}{3}$   $0 = \frac{2}{3}$   $m < \frac{5}{3}$   $0 = \frac{2}{3}$ 

$$39002021 \bullet 000000000 \frac{lg(x+2y) = lgx + lg(2y)}{00} \frac{xy + x + 2y^{2}}{y} 00000 2 + 2\sqrt{3} 0$$

$$0 = X > 0 = Y > 0 = X + 2y = 2xy = 0 = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2y} = 1$$

$$\frac{Xy + X + 2y^2}{y} = X + 2y + \frac{X}{y} = (X + 2y)(\frac{1}{X} + \frac{1}{2y}) + \frac{X}{y} = \frac{3X}{2y} + \frac{2y}{X} + 3$$

$$..2\sqrt{\frac{3x}{2y} \cdot \frac{2y}{x}} + 2 = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3x}{2y} = \frac{2y}{x} \\ x + 2y = 2xy \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

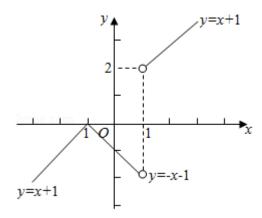
$$\begin{array}{c}
\underline{xy + x + 2y^2} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1} = \frac{|x + 1| \mathbb{I} |x - 1|}{x - 1} = \begin{cases} x + 1, & x > 1 \\ -(x + 1), & -1, & x < 1 \\ x + 1, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

 $000000 \ \mathcal{Y} = k x_{000} \ k_{00} \ 0 < k < 1_{0} \ 1 < k < 2_{00}$ 

$$y = kx_{000} y = \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1}$$

 $\mathsf{cond}^{(0}\mathsf{c}^{(1)} \cup (\mathsf{1}_\mathsf{c}^{(2)}\mathsf{c}^{(2)})$ 



# 

41002021 0 • 00000000 D000 1 0000000  $f(\mathbf{X})$  0000 D00000

 $100 \ ^{f(x)} 0000000000 \frac{\pi}{2} 000000000 \ ^{f} 010 \underline{\quad \ \ } 000000000 \ 10$ 

 $\sqrt{3}$ 

 $\sqrt{3}$ 

 $\sqrt{3}$ 

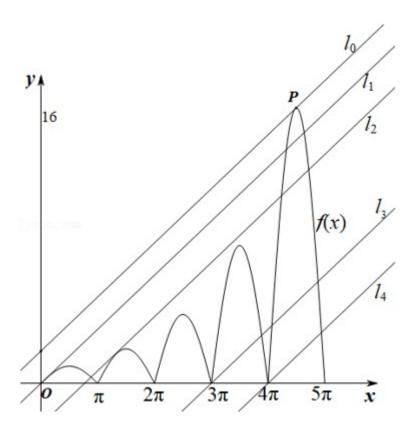
 $rac{\pi}{2}$  0000001

$$X = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\pi}{10000} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

## 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} X \in [0_{\square} \pi)_{\square \square} f(X) = \sin X_{\square}$$

$$000 \ f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{m} = 0 \\ 000 \ [0 \\ 0 \\ 5\tau] \\ 000 \ 3 \\ 000000000000 \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}_0 \ f(\mathbf{x}) \\ 0000 \ [0 \\ 0 \\ 5\tau] \\ 000 \ 3 \\ 0000$$



 $0 = I_{1} = I_{2} = I_{1} = I_{2} = I_{2} = I_{1} = I_{2} = I_{2} = I_{2} = I_{2} = I_{3} = I_{4} =$ 

57] 00 3 00000000

 $0000000 \ f(x) \ 0000000 \ l_2 \ 00000 \ (x_0 \ y_2) \ 0000 \ x_2 \in (\pi, 2\pi) \ 00000 \ f(x) = -2 \infty s \ x_{00} \ f(x_2) = -2 \infty s \ x_2 \ = 1_{0000} \ f(x_2) =$ 

$$\cos x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{1}_{0} x_2 = \frac{4 \pi}{3} \underbrace{1}_{0} \underbrace{1}_{0} f(\frac{4 \pi}{3}) = -2 \sin \frac{4 \pi}{3} = \sqrt{3} \underbrace{1}_{0} \underbrace{1$$

$$m \in (3\tau, 4\tau)$$

$$0, \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}) \cup (3\pi, 4\pi)$$

# 

$$2^{mx} - \frac{1}{m} \log_2 x, 0 = (2^m)^x - \log_2 x, 0 = 2^m = a > 1 = 2^m = a$$

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} y = a^{x} \bigcup_{\alpha} y = \log_{\alpha} X_{\alpha}$$

 $0000000 \, m_{00000000} \, y = a^{\scriptscriptstyle X}{}_{\scriptscriptstyle \square} \, y = \! \log_{\scriptscriptstyle B} X_{000}$ 

$$y = \log_{a} x_{00} \quad y' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \left( t \log_{a} t \right) \frac{1}{t \ln a} = 1 \quad t = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

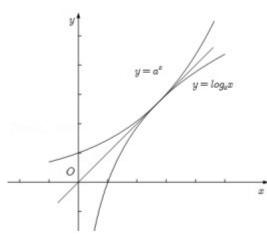
$$y = a^x + a^x + b^x = a^x \ln a_{00000} (t, a)_{00000} a^x \ln a = 1_0$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a} = log_a t \\ \vec{a} lna = \frac{1}{t lna} = 1 \\ 0 = t = \epsilon_0 \end{cases}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{\ln a} \ln a = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} m = \frac{1}{e_{n}} m = \frac{1}{e^{n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{\ln 2}}$$



- 1 | 8 | | | | | |
- $\textcircled{2} \ \square \ 8 \ \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \ 3 \ \square \square \square \square \square \square$

# 



 $3 0000 a_0 b_0 c_{0000000} 2b = a + c_0$ 

000000 4 000000000000  $^{b}$ 0000000  $^{b=5}$ 

 $02 \times 5 = 1 + 9 = 2 + 8 = 3 + 7 = 4 + 6$ 

#### 

1	2	4
3	5	7
9	8	6

1	2	4
3	6	5
9	7	8

#### 

000 <sup>f(x)</sup> 000000

$$f(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}) \dots \frac{f(X_1) + f(X_2) + \dots + f(X_n)}{n} \xrightarrow{\square \square \square} n \in N \xrightarrow{X_1 \square X_2 \square \dots \square} X_n \in (a, b) \xrightarrow{\square \square} f(x) = \sin x \xrightarrow{\square \square} f^n(x) = \sin x \xrightarrow{\square} f^n(x) = \cos x \xrightarrow{\square} f^n(x)$$

$$-\sin x\_\__{00000000000} + x_2 + x_3 = \pi_0 x_0 x_2 x_3 \in (0,\pi)_{00000000000} + \sin x + \sin x_2 + \sin x_3 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x) = \sin x \text{ if } x \in (0,\pi) \text{ if } f(x) = \cos x \text{ if } f'(x) = -\sin x \text{ if } x \in (0,\pi) \text{ if$$

$$f(x) = f(x) \cdot \frac{f(x) + f(x) + f(x) + f(x)}{n}$$

$$\sin X_1 + \sin X_2 + \sin X_3, \quad 3\sin(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{3}) = 3 \times \sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

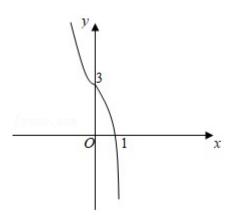
$$\therefore \sin A + \sin B + \sin C_{000000} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3, x, 0 \\ -x^2 - 2x + 3, x > 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3, x, 0 \\ -x^2 - 2x + 3, x > 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3, x, 0 \\ -x^2 - 2x + 3, x > 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$



$$00000 f(x+a) > f(2a-x)_0[a_0a+1]$$

$$X+a < 2a-X \le [a a+1]$$

$$a > 2x$$
  $X \in [a$   $a + 1]$   $a + 1$ 

$$\therefore a > 2(a+1) = a < -2$$

0000000  $P_{0000}(x, y)$  00

$$AB = (2,1) \underset{\square}{\square} AC = (1,2) \underset{\square}{\square} AP = (x-1,y+1) \underset{\square^{\downarrow}}{\square} AP = \lambda AB + \mu AC \underset{\square}{\square}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 1 = 2\lambda + \mu \\ y + 1 = \lambda + 2\mu \end{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}y - 1 \\ \mu = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y + 1 \end{cases}$$

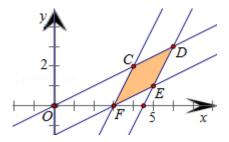
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1, & \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}y - 1, & 2 \\ 0, & -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y + 1, & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\ \, \square\square \stackrel{C(4,2)}{\square} \, \stackrel{D(6,3)}{\square} \, \stackrel{E(5,1)}{\square} \, \stackrel{F(3,0)}{\square}$ 

$$|CF| = \sqrt{(4-3)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$CF: 2x- y- 6=0 d=\frac{|2\times 5-1-6|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$S = |CF| \times d = \sqrt{5} \times \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} = 3$$



$$\therefore (1+d)^2 = 1 \times (1+4d) \, d \neq 0 \, d \neq 0 \, d = 2 \, d$$

$$\therefore a_n = 1 + 2(n-1) = 2n-1$$

$$^{[]} \quad {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{1}}} {}_{[]} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{2}}} {}_{[]} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{k_{-}1}}} {}_{[]} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{k_{-}2}}} {}_{[]} \cdots {}_{[]} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{k_{-}n}}} {}_{[]} \cdots {}_{[]} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{l_{-}n}}} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{l_{-}n}}} \cdots {}_{[]} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{-}n}} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{-}n}} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{-}n}} \cdots {}_{[]} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{\!_{-}n}} \, {}^{\underline{a}_{$$

000 10000 30

$$a_{k_n} = 3^{n+1}$$

$$\square^{a_n} = 2n - 1_{\square \square} a_{k_n} = 2k_n - 1_{\square}$$

$$\therefore 2k_n - 1 = 3^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore K_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n+1} + 1)$$

$$\qquad \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\partial_n}{2k_n-1}}^{n} \frac{\frac{\partial_m}{2k_n-1}(m\in N)$$

$$\frac{2n-1}{3^{m+1}}$$
"  $\frac{2m-1}{3^{m+1}}$ 

$$f(n) = \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}} > 0 \qquad \frac{f(n+1)}{f(n)} = \frac{\frac{2n+1}{3^{n+2}}}{\frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n-1}, 1$$

$$\therefore n=1$$
  $n=2$   $n=$ 

$$\underset{000000}{\text{log}} N \in N \underset{000}{\text{log}} \frac{\partial_n}{2k_n - 1} \text{"} \frac{\partial_m}{2k_n - 1} (m \in N) \underset{00}{\text{log}} m = 1_{0.20}$$

#### 

 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{x}, x, 0 \\ x^{2} - 2ax + a^{2} + a - 1, x > 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases} \text{ for } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 

$$f(x_i) = f(x_i)_{0000} a_{000000} [\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}_{01}]_{00}$$

$$000000^{1} \quad 0 \quad X, \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad f(x) = 2^{x} \quad f(x) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$\therefore_{\square} x > 0_{\square\square} f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + a^2 + a - 1_{\square\square\square\square\square} (0_{\square} 1]_{\square\square\square\square\square\square} a_{\square}$$

$$\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
,,  $a < 0$ 

$$00000 a_{000000} \left[ \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}, 1 \right]_{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 - \sqrt{5} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,1]

#### 

$$y = \tan x$$

$$y = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \mid 0 = 0 = 0$$

 $y = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + \sin(\frac{x}{2} - x)$  $y = \tan x_{00000} (k\tau - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\tau + \frac{\pi}{2}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$  $f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$  $g(X+\pi) = \sin(X+\frac{\pi}{6}+\pi) = \sin(X+\frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin(X+\frac{\pi}{6}) = g(X)$  $y=2t + t - 1 = 2(t + \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{9}{8}$  $t = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{nm} y_{nm} = -\frac{9}{8} \sum_{n} t = 1 \sum_{nm} y_{nm} = 2 \sum_{nm} y_{nm}$  $f(x) = 3^x$ ①2 [ f(x) [ ] [ ] **4**  $\prod X = 2_{000} f(X) = 0$ 

 $= \bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{X}}$ 

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## 

$$(-2_{\square}^{0}) \cup (0_{\square}^{2})_{\square}$$

$$\ \, \square^{f(x)} \, \square^{(0,+\infty)} \\ = \\ \square^{(0,+\infty)} \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{X} < 0 \qquad \begin{cases} X > 0 \\ f(x) < 0 = f(2) \end{cases} \begin{cases} X < 0 \\ f(x) > 0 = f(-2) \end{cases}$$

$$_{\square \square \square \square \square} (^{-} \, {}^{2}_{\square} \, {}^{0}) \, \cup \, (^{0}_{\square} \, {}^{2})_{\, \square}$$

#### 

$${\tt 0000}\,\_^{\{-\,1}{\tt 0}^{\,1\}}\_{\tt 0}$$

$$y = \cos \frac{2k\tau}{3}$$

$$\square^{K=0} \square \square^{Y=1} \square$$

$$\square^{K=3}$$
  $\square$   $\square^{Y=1}$   $\square$ 

. . .

$$f(k) = \left(\cos \frac{2k\tau}{3}\right)(k \in \mathbb{Z}) \left(\cos \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

#### 

### 

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x + 1, x, 0 \\ \ln x + x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \exists x > x_0 \quad f(x) = f(x_0) \quad x - x_0 \quad \exists x > x_0 \quad f(x) = f(x_0) \quad x - x_0 \quad \exists x > x_0 \quad \exists x > x_0 \quad f(x) = f(x_0) \quad x - x_0 \quad \exists x > x_0 \quad \exists x > x_0 \quad f(x) = f(x_0) \quad \exists x > x_0 \quad \exists x > x_$$

 $54 \square 2021 \square \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ 

oooo 
$$I$$
oooooo  $Y = h \times 0$ 

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x_{00}} \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2_{00}} a = 2_{0} b = h 2_{0}$$

$$\therefore \Box I \Box Y = b_{\Box \Box \Box \Box} (-2 + 2ln2, ln2)_{\Box}$$

$$\exists X_i > X_i \cap f(X_i) = f(X_i) \cap$$

$$X_1 - X_2 = 2 - (-2 + 2 \ln 2) = 4 - 2 \ln 2$$

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#### 

 $P_{1} = (1 - \frac{3}{5}) \times (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{5}$ 

 $P = 1 - P_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$ 

### 

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0000360"00000"0

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 $57 - 2021 - 000 - P - ABCD - PA + 00 ABCD - ABCD - BAD = 90 - PA = AB = BC = \frac{1}{2}AD = 1 BC / AD - BCD - ABCD - ABCD$ 

$$0000 S: S_2 = (3\sqrt{5} - 4):4$$

000000 A

 $\begin{smallmatrix} Q_{0000} & y_{0000000} & Q(0_0 b_0^{-0})(b>0) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}$ 

 $... DP = (-2 _{\square 0 \square} 1) _{\square} DQ = (-2 _{\square} b_{\square} 0). AD = (2 _{\square 0 \square} 0) _{\square}$ 

 $000 APD 00000 R = (X_0 Y_1 Z) 000 PDQ 00000 R_2 = (X_2 Y_2 Z_2)$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix}
z \cdot DP = 0 \\
z \cdot DP = 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix}
z \cdot DP = 0 \\
z \cdot DP = 0
\end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{cases}
-2X_1 + Z_1 = 0 \\
2X_1 = 0
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
-2X_2 + Z_2 = 0 \\
-2X_2 + by_2 = 0
\end{cases}$$

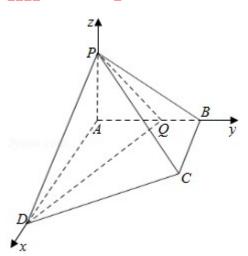
$$\prod_{n} n_{1} n_{2} = \frac{2}{b_{1}} |n_{1}| = 1 \qquad |n_{2}| = \sqrt{5 + \frac{4}{B}}$$

$$\therefore \cos < n_{1}, n_{2} > = \frac{n_{1} n_{2}}{|n_{1}| |n_{2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\frac{2}{b}}{\sqrt{5 + \frac{4}{b^{2}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{MADQ}} = \frac{1}{2} AD |AQ = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} - S_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} \times (1+2) \times 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\therefore S: S_2 = (3\sqrt{5} - 4):4$$



# aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa $^Q$ aaaaaaaaaaa

П

 $\mathsf{deg}(\mathcal{S}_{n+1}, \mathcal{S}_n)$ 

$$S_{n+1} ... 3S_n$$

:.1- 
$$q^{n+1}$$
..3(1-  $q^n$ )

$$\therefore q^{*}(q-3)+2.0$$

$$00000^{[3_0 + \infty)}$$

# 

$$a = -5_{0000000}$$

$$\pi + 2k\tau < \alpha < \frac{3\tau}{2} + 2k\tau \frac{\pi}{2} + k\tau \frac{\pi}{2} + k\tau < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3\tau}{4} + k\tau, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{k7}{2}(k\in Z)$$

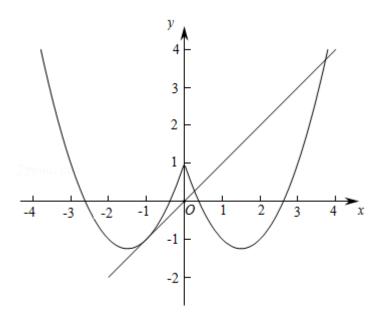
60002021 
$$\bigcirc \bullet \bigcirc f(x) = x^2 - (a-1)x + 1_{\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc} g(x) = (\frac{3a}{4} - 2)x$$

$$0100 \ a = 40000 \ y = f(|x|) \ 000 \ y = g(x) \ 0000 \ \underline{3} \ \underline{0000}$$

$$20000 \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} f(|\mathcal{X}|)|_{000} \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} g(\mathcal{X})|_{0000} 6 00000 \stackrel{a}{=} \underline{\hspace{1cm}}_{0}$$

$$000000100 a = 4_{00} f(x) = x^{2} - 3x + 1_{000} g(x) = x_{0}$$

$$0000 \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} f(|\mathcal{X}|) 000 \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} g(\mathcal{X}) 000000000$$



$$00000000 y = f(|x|) 000 y = g(x) 0000 3 0000$$

$$2000 \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} f(|\mathcal{X}|)|_{000} \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} g(\mathcal{X})|_{000000}$$

$$0000 \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} f(|\mathcal{X}|) |_{000} \stackrel{\mathcal{Y}}{=} g(\mathcal{X}) |_{0000} 6 0000$$

$$0 \times 0 = f(x) = f(x) = g(x) = 0 = 3 = 0$$



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